

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

CHICAGO

After the Battle—The Opening of the Greenback Convention—West Virginia's Convention—Nine Politicians—Reception of Garfield's Nomination—Gen. Arthur's Personal Reception.

CHICAGO, June 9. Special dispatch to the Intelligencer. The Greenback Convention took possession of the hall vacated last evening by the Republican Convention, assembling at noon. The Convention is composed of delegates representing looking body of delegates. A respectable number were present, even the stage not being fully occupied. The West Virginia delegation comprises the following persons: Col. Bassett, of Lewis county; Conly and Farnsworth, of Upper county; L. H. Pierson, of Wood county; J. N. Kendall, of Ritchie county; D. K. Kiehl, of Berkeley county; John A. Thompson, of Jefferson county; and A. J. Rock, L. A. Brentwith and Robert Chapman, of Kanawha county, the last named colored. Mr. Thompson is chairman.

Mr. Bassett tells me that Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, will probably be nominated for President, and Gen. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice President.

A motion was made shortly after the nomination commenced to take down the picture of Zach Chandler that overhangs the stage, but Chairman De La Matry ruled it out of order, and Zach Chandler still overshadows the convention.

Bassett says he intends to make an active canvass for Congress, and expects the help of speakers from outside the State. Farnsworth is anxious that the Republicans in the Second district of the State make no nomination against him, but they will never listen to such foolishness. John W. Mason will probably be the Republican candidate. He was a great favorite with the West Virginia delegation here, and they renominated him without opposition as the representative of the party in West Virginia on the National Republican Committee for four more years.

The city looks comparatively quiet to-day, most of the delegates having left. Gen. Garfield left for Washington this morning. He had quite an ovation at the Pacific Hotel last night. His nomination is spoken of as another Lincoln era in the party, as he, like Lincoln, is a man of the people, a son of early toil and hardship, who by his own stout heart made his way step by step up to his present position.

Arthur's nomination was a concession to New York. He is a man of the highest personal character, but had the misfortune to quarrel with President Hayes civil service policy, and for that reason alone was succeeded in the New York Custom House.

Conkling had been down on so much by the convention that in the hour of triumph over him they felt disposed to concede Arthur's nomination.

West Virginia voted nine for Washburn and one for Arthur.

Major Tom Norton and Col. Ward Lane were from Colorado to-day.

The chairman of the West Virginia delegation is on the committee to officially notify Garfield of his nomination.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Ballistic Meeting—Congress to Adjourn June 16—West Virginia's Appropriations Passed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CANDIDATES

CHICAGO, June 9.—Gen. James A. Garfield, Republican candidate for President, took his departure with a few friends at nine o'clock this morning via Lake Shore road, for his home near Cleveland, O. He was escorted to the train by Mayor's band Chester A. Arthur, Republican candidate for Vice President, will remain in the city until to-morrow morning, when he will leave for New York direct, accompanied by the remainder of the delegates from that State. Nothing is decided as to when either nominee will issue his letter of acceptance.

HOW THE BREAK WAS ENGINEERED.

The Theory Which Prevails at the Washington End of the Line—A Rumored Conference Between Blaine and Sherman Which Comes to Naught.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A history of the combinations which preceded the nomination of Gen. Garfield will probably never be fully written, but there are some things which the defeated candidates will not be able to conceal from the public. It was evident after the close of the long balloting yesterday that Blaine and Sherman were by no means confident of success, although those who saw them both said that Sherman was more confident than Blaine. The latter, while certain that his own men would stand by him—until requested to abandon the leader who had been capable of creating so much enthusiasm—did not seem fully sure that he could transfer his strength to his own defeat, Blaine last night seemed to have made up his mind, and to a friend who called upon him said that it was scarcely necessary to have wasted his own declining ballot. Mr. Blaine, during the afternoon, admitted that he did not see how it was possible for him to obtain the necessary number of votes to break the Grant column, and he stated that he had no right to expect that candidate than Grant or Sherman would be chosen, around whom all the anti-Grant forces could rally.

It was apparent that neither Blaine nor Sherman seriously expected to be able to break the Grant column. The latter, at least, knew that there were perhaps 100 votes in the Grant column that would be thrown for their candidate should the Grant column ever break, as Green B. Raum telegraphed here this morning, the old guard intended to stand firm to the end.

Yesterday afternoon, however, between 5 and 8 o'clock, attempts were made here to come to some understanding between Sherman and Blaine. The movement seemed to have assumed considerable importance, and it is reported that a conference was held at the house of Gen. Sherman, two or three doors from Mr. Blaine's own house. At all events, Secretary Schurz and Secretary Sherman left the Treasury to go to the city in the afternoon. Mr. Blaine was absent from the city in attendance upon a funeral, it was a little difficult to see why they should take that time just at that important hour to pay a social call upon Gen. Sherman, and the conclusion was that the meeting of Sherman met at Gen. Sherman's house.

At all events Secretary Sherman, after the time when this interview is alleged to have taken place, is said to have received a note from Mr. Blaine in which the latter said that he was recommending the transfer of his strength to Sherman. This note seems to clearly show that Sherman had made the proposition for the transfer, the nature of which will probably always remain a secret.

Mr. Blaine had several times during the last week said to his friends that Blaine could have nominated him (Sherman) at any time he chose. When these suggestions were made to Mr. Blaine, the latter uniformly responded that he had Blaine's word to transfer his strength to Sherman, the Blaine men seemed to think that there would be force given to a part of Blaine's force would have gone to Grant, and that this was an experiment which ought not to be made, which might result in a loss to Blaine. At an early hour of the morning, it was said that Blaine would be more acceptable to the Blaine people than John Sherman. If the transfer of strength had to be made, it was thought to be certain that the soldier element in the Blaine strength, who, toward Grant, might be kept from Grant by Garfield's name, who, if within a limited sphere, was a not less brave and gallant, and remarkable soldier than ex-President Grant himself. Accordingly, the attempt, in Sherman's interest, failed.

Not so, however, with the movement in the interest of Garfield. It became apparent early in the day, soon after the convention assembled, that there was no break in the Grant column, and the anti-Grant leaders took counsel with their Washington friends to know how best to transfer strength to another candidate, and avoid losing votes to Grant. This was done by the mastery of political tactics, and the result was a complete success. At an early hour of the morning, it was said that Blaine would be more acceptable to the Blaine people than John Sherman. If the transfer of strength had to be made, it was thought to be certain that the soldier element in the Blaine strength, who, toward Grant, might be kept from Grant by Garfield's name, who, if within a limited sphere, was a not less brave and gallant, and remarkable soldier than ex-President Grant himself. Accordingly, the attempt, in Sherman's interest, failed.

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THE NEW SCALE—THE OLD CARD.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Just after the thirty-fifth ballot Secretary Sherman, having received information that a successful break to Garfield might be made, telegraphed Governor Dennison to throw the entire Ohio vote for Garfield, and to request the Sherman men in the North Carolina and other delegations to drop him (Sherman) and go for Garfield. So far as can be learned all the Sherman men went to Garfield. He was, indeed, Sherman's choice.

When the news of Garfield's nomination came a few moments afterward, Secretary Sherman was in his office with a few friends. He was perfectly cool and self-possessed. "An excellent selection," he said, "and one that we can elect. I am glad that he is nominated. It is the best nomination that could have been made. All things considered, it will at once heal all divisions. Garfield can carry out all his divisions. In short, he can be elected. His nomination will heal all divisions, and that is the main thing. It beats Grant, and that is another important consideration. I fear we could not have elected Grant. We could not have stood up against what appears to be a second choice." "And mine, too," the Secretary would reply, "and I am satisfied it was the best that could have been done. It is a splendid nomination, and one of great strength."

As soon as it was known that Garfield was nominated, Mr. Sherman sent him a dispatch congratulating him, the country and the party on his nomination.

GENERAL EXPRESSION.

Among the people assembled around the Treasury and in front of the bulletin boards there was a general sentiment of satisfaction over the nomination. Your correspondent heard repeatedly such expressions as this: "It's the best that could have been done." "We will carry Indiana." "I am glad we are to be rid of the Grant crowd, anyway."

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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THE SOFT MONEY MEN.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The National Convention of the National Greenback Labor Party met at 12:30 p. m. to-day. T. P. Dewey, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the National Committee, called the assembly to order, and Rev. Dr. Ingalls, of Des Moines, offered prayer, in the course of which he said the aristocratic preachers of the country had agreed to offer prayer for the Republican and Democratic Conventions on May 31st last, and that now the Greenbackers, whom they had ignored, had come on their own hook. This was greeted with loud cheers, and subsequent portions of his petition called forth applause and loud cries of "Amen."

Chairman Dewey read the call for the convention and made a brief speech. He alluded to Garfield, Blaine and Grant, in terms of the greatest disapproval, which caused renewed applause. The galleries were nearly empty but the body of the delegates' seats was fairly filled. The Secretary read the names of delegates and present, representing every State in the Union. Hon. Gilbert A. Delamater was made temporary chairman. In a speech of some length, he said he was glad of the slight delay in his party last summer which had rid them of criminal and corrupt men, and that he was glad to see the party reformed. He said that he was glad to see the party reformed. He said that he was glad to see the party reformed.

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BROUGHT BY THE CABLE.

Emigrants from Great Britain to America.

An Appeal for the Relief of the Irish Sufferers—The Financial Policy of the Gladstone Administration—France and the Jesuits—General Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 9.—Thirty-one horses started in the Royal Hunt Cup race on St. George's Day. Fraternity was the winner; Lord Olive second, and Tertius third.

Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, informed the deputation that a basis had been arranged on which the negotiations between the new treaty of commerce with France might proceed. Mr. Gladstone, he said, believed that he saw the way to an arrangement of relative duties which would not be disadvantageous to either country.

Silver to-day 52½ pence per ounce. Emigrants leaving from Liverpool in May numbered 29,992, of whom 7,928 are English; 6,330 Irish; 276 Scotch, and the remainder German. An increase over May last year of 12,984.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed to the mayor of every city in the United States and Canada, as follows: "I regret to say that funds are still needed for the relief of districts in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to that of any previous time. The necessity is much felt by small families who dread workhouse relief, but can get nothing else until their crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contributions already received, I cannot help asking for further assistance for the Mansion House Fund Committee during this trying period."

The Morning Post says the House of Commons will be asked to-morrow to go into Committee on Ways and Means to consider certain financial resolutions. The resolutions proposed are: That the House be moved by Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is believed the resolutions will embrace propositions of some magnitude, involving the imposing of new taxation, reduction of taxes, and rearrangement of taxation. The necessity of providing for excessive expenditures on account of the Afghan war, will be put forward as one reason for disturbing the Financial Policy of the late Government, and making proposals in the nature of a supplementary budget. It is also probable the proposal will be made to throw a portion of the cost of the Afghan war on the Imperial revenues. It is understood Mr. Gladstone will thus address the House of Commons on the subject of the financial policy of the late Government.

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF GARFIELD.

LONDON, June 9.—All the leading journals this morning commenting more or less extended terms on the work of the Chicago Convention and its results.

The Telegraph says the issue of the Convention's deliberations is not so surprising as it might seem at first glance. The final desertion of the delegates from Blaine and other candidates to Garfield merely illustrates once more, as has before been noted, the power of the metropolitan press. A political aphorism of the United States is that public man has the best chance for a nomination whose character and abilities have raised the fewest rivals. It also congratulates America upon the choice by the Convention of a Senator who represents the thriving and rapidly growing West.

The Daily News says the result of Garfield's nomination is a curious commentary on the uncertainty of party politics in America.

The Standard this morning, in commenting on the Republican nomination for President, considers Mr. Garfield as a respectable politician, but nothing more, and anticipates a severe struggle should the Democrats nominate a stronger candidate.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 9.—The Chamber of Deputies has fixed as national fête day the 14th of July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, instead of Imperial day, the 15th of August. The République Française pronounces strongly for complete amnesty before the 14th.

Professors of departments in which Jesuit establishments are situated have been instructed by the Minister of the Interior respecting decrees against unauthorized religious societies. Professors must make a clear distinction between Jesuit and other unauthorized orders. Jesuits are not to be invited, like others, to have themselves authorized, but are ordered to dissolve, and on the 30th of June a company of Jesuits must evacuate establishments it now occupies for teaching; however, respite is prolonged till the 31st of August, when the Jesuits must be expelled, before the 30th inst., official summons to declare whether they intend submitting to the decrees. Several prefects have expressed the conviction that few of the orders would hand in their resignation, but he recognizes the fact of the same opinion, but he believed there would be exceptions.

THE DEAD EMPRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—At the Peter and Paul fortress the body of the Empress lay in a magnificent gilded coffin with the face visible through a light vault, the crown and other decorations of an Empress are surrounded by a mass of flowers.

The funeral of the Empress of Russia took place in the Petro-Paulovsk fortress at 10 o'clock. All the grand dukes, duchesses, princes and functionaries assembled at the fortress church, where the Emperor was to be buried. The Emperor's body was placed in an imperial coffin, which was closed and borne to the vault by the Emperor and grand dukes. The Emperor's body was placed in an imperial coffin, which was closed and borne to the vault by the Emperor and grand dukes. The Emperor's body was placed in an imperial coffin, which was closed and borne to the vault by the Emperor and grand dukes.

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